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The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

VOL. XIV. NO. 121.

## WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1858.

has undertaken to guaranty the interest, reserving to itself } per cent. for so doing ; but this is only the begin-

LETTERS FROM EUROPE. Pants, August 17, 1858. Now that the festivities of Cherbourg are over, there is othing to interest the Parisians. The French are satisfied with the impression they have made on Europe, and the English have, in a measure, got over their first fright. They have discovered that, though the harbor of Cherbourg is a great deal larger than the largest in England, and capable of affording shelter and security to 25 line-of-battle ships and a proportionate number of frigates and smaller vessels, the French are no sailors after all; their discipline is not as good as the English and they have not as many yachts commanded by lords and gentlemen as the English may boast of. At least so Mr. Lindsay, the liberal member of Parliament for Tyne-mouth, told the people of England in his late Manches er speech, and from the great experience and practical knowledge of that gentleman, who commanded him-self an East Indiaman at the age of nigeteen, we are bound to accept his statements as incontrovertible facts. But, on the other hand, ateamships depend more on engineers than on sailors, and nearly the whole French navy is now composed of screw or paddle steamers. But the object of the French Emperor is not to invade England, but to keep the peace, and to make it equally the interest of England to keep it. The fears and apprehensions of Eng-lis's statesmen, and the cautious tone of the English press in regard to all things connected with France and changes with which Europe is threatened, receive ad-ditional complications that may change the whole map French policy, is the most substantial victory achieved at Cherbourg. The conferences about the Danubian prin-cipalities may now be terminated without great difficulty, Jena. But, with all these cheering prospects of peace, stocks will not advance. The French threes have not reached 69, and have actually receded from 68.45, the point they reached during the magnificent salute of the Queen of England, to 68.15, the point arrived at when the Emperor left Brest. But if any one supposes that the French funds are the only ones which are mark ed low on the list, he is mistaken. The want of confidence is general, and applies to all species of securities throughout Europe; only that in France the system ap-pears a little more artificial, and prices sustained by most extraordinary means. Thus French railroad shares are still tolerably in demand; because the government

of the end. The shareholders will by-and-by be glad to exchange their share entirely against government threes—that is to say, against an annuity of three per on their original investment, and the government will thus become long before the time fixed by law the proprietor of all the important routes. This will add a fearful amount of power and pa-tronage to the already centralized administration of France; but the travelling public will profit by the If the government of France is constantly aiming at greater centralization, it also accepts all the responsibilities of such a condition, and discharges its duwith almost military precision. And the French people, in spite of their proneness to criticism of a malig-nant character, like to be governed, if it be done with skill, force, and a tinge of absolutism. It commands their respect when the man at the helm is a man of established reputation, and their contempt and bitter opposition when he is incompetent for his task. But in England, too, where the leading characteristic of the people consists in conservatism, railroad shares have suffered in the consideration of capitalists. If you

first roads in England quoted at from 35 to 45 per cent. discount-quotations which will not strike our Wall street financiers as anything to be wondered at; but which, nevertheless, show that the same causes produce the same effect everywhere, and that excessive competition destroys not only wages, but also capital and interest. The same causes which operated against railroad securities in the United States have equally proved effect-ive in England. Parallel roads cannot be built without destroying each other; nor will branch roads through districts which are not commercial or manufacturing in their character prove profitable either to the bond or hareholder. In England, where the principal road is liable for the debts and obligations of the branch roads, the latter weigh down the principal road; and if, under these circumstances, a nominal value is still attached to from increase of population and business are not half as

2,000 francs a share, is now down to 680, and will, if it mand, and every means of internal communication which does not improve very soon, come down to a much lower can make it available in time of war. France is now a figure. It is no longer a favorite on 'change, and has received no benefit from Mr. Belly's journey to Central America. That cock wouldn't fight, and the stock is still drooping. Mr. Rothschild, (I mean the chief of the Paris House, not the member of Parliament,) in whose counting room Mons. Perere was a clerk previous to his becoming chief of the greatest money-lending institution in the world, is said still to preserve his desk at his counting-room, assuring his friends that his old clerk will come and no extensive commerce, carried on in her own ships. back sooner or later, and that, on this account, he is de

termined "not to fill the place." ans just been published in Switzerland, exceeds, in inso-

price \$1.

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nor of Jesseph Cartis, a Model Man, price 50 cents.

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it is in vain to talk of peace on the Danube, or of settling acob Abbott, price ag conts.

TAYLOR & MAURY'S,

wait and bide her time. The greater the confusion to French army in the enemy's territory. To effect such a BURNING OF THE NEW YORK QUARENTINE cian of the sick man, to the exclusion of the other doc-tion. Turkey is even more rotten than Mexico; for while there is a bare chance of establishing a government in Mexico by force of arms, there is none in Turkey.

And now what guarantee exists there for the peace of where every improvement evokes the rengrous is it, and of the believers in the Prophet in opposition to it, and where the government itself is but the expression and where the government itself is but the expression and where every improvement evokes the religious fanaticism imbediment of that fanaticism. Whatever diminishes the force and effect of Mahommedanism weakens the theocratic government at Constantinople, and whatever strengthens Mahommedanism prevents, to the same extent, the spreading of a higher degree of civilization.

Those beautiful countries on the Mediterranean will never be civilized as long as they remain under Mahommedan in the Turks are driven out of Constantinople. And it is by no means certain that the Mahommedans themselves will the events in Jeddah, in Alexandria, in Candia, and in short wherever Turk and Christian are brought in contact with one another, show sufficiently the utter hope-lessness of introducing Turkey into the ranks of civilized nations. The Turkish question will soon be the absorbing political question in Europe; but it may, from the organic

eached St. Petersburgh. They are very satisfactory, and show a rapid increase in the settlements in population as well as in their commercial prosperity. Prussia is about to send a consul there, and the free city of Hamburg will also be represented there by a commercial agent. Goods reaching the centre of eastern Siberia by the river Amoor can be furnished at half price, and find a ready marke idly carried to a successful conclusion, and will, when accomplished much diminish the nower of the nobles while it will add to that of the Emperor. Russia, it a few years, will be stronger and better organized than ever. Between France and Russia there appears to exist

Now that the effect of the demonstration at Cherbourg is viewed from a prospective distance, Englishmen begin to feel a little ashamed of their fears and apprehensions and to institute comparisons between the French nav and their own, with the evident purpose of reassuring John Bull of his vast superiority in all matters concerning the manning and navigating of ships-of-war. Mr. Lind say's Manchester speech has produced some fierce retorts on this side of the channel, which cannot fail to produce irritation and resentment in the army and navy, how ever much the governments of the two countries may assure each other of their respective friendship and good will. The question occurs. What was Cherbourg built for at such an enormous cost and consumption of labor tection. Certainly France has no maritime interests cor responding to such immense preparations for defensive ed a maritime convention to suppress privateering that is, they have mutually surrendered the belligerent right of carrying on a guerrilla war against each other's commerce, and have thus referred all mari-time wars between them to the decision of great naval battles between their respective fleets. Cherbo then, was built to harbor such a fleet; and as the French navy is already more than an overmach for any European Cherbourg was built to meet the contingency of a war with England. Whatever may be the reasoning of only rational construction to be put on Cherbourg, and the people of both countries feel and understand it so. The English feel alarmed, the French assured by it though it is certain that the French people pay pretty dear for that satisfaction. Louis XIV, who first projected Cherbourg, and who was, in spite of his detractors, a on, offensive and defensive, against Great Britain the principal stock, it is easily perceived that it can only Louis Philippe, who ordered the works to be reconstructed be for a time, and that, as the chances of improvement and improved, exhibited on this, as on many other occasions, while Napoleon III, whose talisman of power cowhen American railroad shares, with all the "swind- the conviction of the French people that all he meditates ling transactions," some of the companies are loosely and does is for the interest and glory of France, charged with, will command higher prices than their has at last completed the gigantic work on an English patterns. imperial scale, with every improvement in fortifi-The Credit Mobilier, which, a few years ago, was up to cation, artillery, and ship-building at his comgreat maritime rival power in the British channel, and Fugland is obliged to maintain a channel fleet as she once did when struggling for supremacy with the Dutch. How far the demonstration will serve to prevent war remains to be seen ; certain it is that the accumulation of electricity is not apt to be the best means of preventing a thunder-storm. One thing yet remains to be said on that subject. France has no distant colonies to protect, to pay or compensate for the outlay of money at Cherbourg. Neither is she, from her immense military supe Mazzini's letter to the Emperor of the French, which riority, in danger of a British invasion. Cherbourg, therefore, is not constructed for defensive purposes, but for lence and foolbardiness, any previous document of that of easier ones; while its geographical condition sufficients. It openly hints that the Emperor must not ly indicates the direction in which the demonstration is expect to live many years, though months may be al- to be made. And, in conclusion, I would observe that, lowed him. The worst of it is, that the persons who as the ships which can find shelter in the harbor of Cherthus threaten with assassination do so from places bourg would, if properly manned, require every sailor of security, and that their deluded followers, and which France can conveniently dispose of, and as there not themselves, become the victims of their machina-tions. Mazzini has already the lives of hundreds and it be disabled in a great naval battle, it follows that ands of his countrymen on his conscience, and the so shrewd a man as the Emperor Napoleon has not wonder only is, that he still finds men, or rather youths, made these preparations for a long-continued maritim war with her ancient rival; but for a single blow, in

which the present settlement must inevitably lead, the purpose, the whole French navy employed in the expedigreater is the chance of her becoming the family physition might be sacrificed, and yet the object attained.

the world, after a careful consideration of the present po-sition of France and England? A very great one, I think. Each country knows that, in case of war, a de-ciseive blow must be struck, by which either of them may be disabled for a long time, or entirely cease to exist as a great world-power. When such stakes are involved, na-tions do not colline. cause. The defeat of England would change the face of the civilized world; that of France might change every existing form of government in Europe. Such direful consequences cannot be courted by either party; and hence both will negotiate for a long time before they come

ened, it is perfectly understood that she will not be alowed to have her own way, if Russia and France can prevent it. The affairs of Europe, then, are in a position which do not threaten war in the course of a short time, but peace is only maintained by alliances based on, nd fortified by, armed neutralities. While this state of things lasts, it is not likely that transatlantic polifics will be seriously interfered with, and I have no doubt in the world but that the rejoicings in England about the sucessful telegraphic connexion with the United States are overflowing with sympathies of an international character. The United States are, perhaps, at this entions England may rely, and it is not likely, thereore, that English statesmen will resume that irritating policy towards us which is capable of sacrificing to a ere philanthropic abstraction, unaccompanied, as history has shown, by any substantial benefit, to any class of human beings, the peace of the world, and the prospect of harmony and good fellowship with their rican brethren. England has now selemnly avowed to the whole civilized world that she has unconditionally, without the pledge of General Cass, or anybody else, to enter with her into treaty stipulations for the purpose of easily verifying the flag. If she have any propositions to make, and these prove acceptable to the United States, such a treaty may be concluded; but whether the treaty is made now or hereafter, or not at all, England cannot resume the practice of searching our vessels without accepting beforehand all the conse-quences which must flow from such a premeditated insult

to our flag and national character. The question as to the duchies of Holstein and Lauenourg assumes quite a serious character; but as Germany ready partially yielded, it is not likely that blood will be spilt or bullets exchanged. The Emperor of the French, who has the ambition of rewriting the international law of Europe, and of putting new constructions on superannuated phrases, so as to render them intelligible to all the world, has declared that the Danish-Holstein question was purely a German one, and its final settlement entirely within the domain of the Germanic confederation. Denmark, therefore, will not appeal from the decision of the Germanic Diet at Frankfort to the European Pen-

The Z Averein conferences have begun at Hancver. The admission of Austria into the versin is the first thing that will be discussed; then will follow the tariff of imports, in which the United States have not a little interest. I shall keep you informed of all that is done, or likely to be done, in the premises.

F. J. G.

### REMINISCENCES OF JEFFERSON.

Mr. Randall gives a great many interesting anecdotes of Mr. Jefferson in the "Life" which he has just completed, all of which are characteristic, and bring that great and good man's memory freshly before the people of this country again. As a "family man" he excelled, though that is not to be usually looked for in a man whose life is given up to affairs of State; he interested himself in little purchases for his daughters and grandchildren, and probably made as facile a "shopping" man as any of the ladies who give their whole attention to that branch of business. The following reminiscence from one of Jefferbusiness. The following reminiscence from one of Jeffer-

who are willing to trust him. Mazzini is evidently a dreamer; but it is a pity that whenever he suffers from nightmare some otherwise decent fellow should hay a birdy of the whole power of France is brought to bear on nightmare some otherwise decent fellow should hay he had been a nother one otherwise decent fellow should hay he had been an offernions. Mazzini also repulsible whole has been an offernion at the offernion of foreign (French) house in Italy, and there, could not destroy the maritime power of Ergitations. Mazzini also repulsible to the development and progress of that highligh years. I was formed in short, everything that national men recognise as in dispensable to the development and progress of that he had been an offernion and have the finds followers. It is suspected that infernal machines, or bombs, such as the fands of the finds followers. It is suspected that infernal machines, or bombs, such as the fands of the finds of "To him (Jefferson) I owed all the small blessings and

BUILDINGS. ONE MAN SHOT AND FIVE WOUNDED.

THE DEAD AND DYING EXPOSED TO THE OPEN

of the principal female hospital, known as the St. Nichtons to nearly go to war—certainly not for a slight cause. The defent of England would change the face of the civilized world; that of France might change every existing form of government in Europe. Such different consequences cannot be courted by either party; and hence both will negotiate for a long time before they come to an open rupture. Yet it cannot be denied that France, were with this view of the subject, appears to eccupy the vantage ground. She may lose her whole, navy, and yet be secure from invasion, and develop a power on land which, as was the case during the first French empty, might prove the terror of her enemies. England, on the contrary, if once invaded, would not only lose her prestige throughout the world, but be deprived for a lost that was known of the incended. The might prove the terror of her enemies. England, on the contrary, if once invaded, would not only lose her prestige throughout the world, but be deprived for a lost that was known of the incended. The might prove the terror of her enemies. England, on the contrary, if once invaded, would not only lose her prestige throughout the world, but be deprived for a lost that was known of the incended. The might prove the terror of her enemies. England, enther of the contrary if once invaded, would not only lose her prestige throughout the world, but be deprived for a lost that was known of the intended persons at the contrary if once invaded, would not only lose her prestige throughout the world, but be deprived for a lost that was known of the intended persons at the contrary if once invaded, would not only lose her prestige throughout the world, but be deprived for a lost that was known of the intended persons at the world of the principal person and the many provided that the principal person and the many provided that the principal person and the many provided that the principal person at the present principal person and peaceably inclined. Her commercial policy can only rece several of the shantles were about twenty to may considered, which was also consumed. The baggage-house, containing a large amount of baggage, was also totally destroyed, together with the engine and 250 feet of hose, thus cutting off any chance for using the same to arrest the progress of the flames. The mob at 12 o'clock then proceeded to the residence of Dr. Thompson. Here they ordered every person out of the house. Mrs. Thompson,

proceeded to the residence of Dr. Thompson. Here they ordered every person out of the house. Mrs. Thompson, who was confined to her bed, had to be conveyed from the house in a chair, and was taken to the residence of a Mr. Fountain, on the outside of the wall. Dr. Thompson succeeded in getting a portion of his library before the flames drove him from the dwelling. Some of his furniture was also saved. The building was, however, totally destroyed. tofally destroyed.

During the attempt made by the stevedores to extinguish the flames, one of them, named Frank Matthews, was shot in the neck with buckshot. He was brought to the New York Hospital, but his recovery is considered

until near daylight, when they all left. Among them were many well known citizens of the island, none of whom were disguised. It is said the work of firing the first building was done by two persons one of whom the stevedores attempted to arrest, but he was aftewards liberated by one of the doctors connected with the quaran-

The sick that were removed from the shanties were placed by the mob about two hundred yards from the fire. This morning, however, many were yet lying about

on the grass.

A woman lay up beside the stone wall with the small-pox in its worst stages; a piece of canvas was erected over her to keep the sun off. She appeared to be suffering very intensely, but no attempt was made to remove her. On the grass-plat, near the St. Nicholas, were two men with yellow fever, one of whom was said to be dynamic to the stage of the stag Strange to say, no lives were lost, but it is supposure to the night air.

The dwelling of Dr. Thompson, the health officer, was

burned, not a timber of it remaining. In short, all the burned, not a timoer of it remaining. In short, all the hospitals, excepting the one at the entrance gate, which was used principally for ship fever and general disorders, are destroyed, and into this one are now crowded the patients from all the hospitals combined. Some sixty passengers from the steamer Empire City were landed in the afternoon previous, to remain five days, who made their escripe in the confusion attending the burning. There is little or no excitement about the place, and business is proceeding inside the walls as usual. One man was shot, it is said accidentally, by one of the physicians. He was brought up to the city for treatment. The people outside the walls generally give credit to the physicians for their perseverance and determination in saving cians for their perseverance and determination in saving and caring for the sick, temporarily. There have been destroyed in all two brick hospitals, five shanties, the dead house, and Dr. Thompson's dwelling, stables, and outhouses; and also the doctor's private papers, some of which have been picked up by the residents of the village, and have not as yet been returned.

The cause of the con lagration has been traced to a resolution of the board of health of Castleton, declaring the grounds a nuisance too intolerable to be borne, and recommending the citizens to protect themselves by abating the nuisance. These resolutions were posted throughout the island, and on Wednesday evening a large concourse of the residents of Staten Island from all quarters ssembled at Fort Hill, one of the forts thrown up by the Hessians during the revolution. The resolutions were submitted to the meeting, carefully real, and they were then asked if they would or would not support the board of health. The result was, that a procession was formed and proceeded to the quarantine grounds, where the work of destruction commenced. The Herald adds:

"The scene, however, as described to us, must have been really heart-rending. Sick, maimed, and enfeebled people of all countries, unable to leave their beds, and enfeebled too, by the influences of a southern clime, huddled as they were, and beene without notice into the cold atmosphere, and the frightful glare of the lurid conlingration. They were cared for as well as they possiffy could be: the non-infectious patients were promptly sent to Randall's Island, whilst the yellow fever, small-pox, and other cases were accommodated in the only building left standing, which was formerly used as a jall, and stands near the entrance at the Quarantine gate. All the other buildings are razzed to the ground, and the only private residences left standing are Mr. Locke's, Dr. Waser's, and the gardener's. Dr. Thompson's residence presents really a melancholy sight. Of this once beautiful house nothing now remains but the shattered walls. About the gardens are strewn books, pamphicis, medical works, classical authors and private memoranda, tossed by the giddy winds about." "The scene, however, as described to us, must ha

1st auditor

observed moving their furniture into the street. They had no sooner succeeded in doing so than the building occupied by Samuel Randolph was discovered to be on fire. The fire bells and church bells were soon rung, and the alarm given, which helped to increase the crowd and bring out the firemen. One of the engine companies attempted to get to work, but was driven back to their house by the mob. The house adjoining, occupied by John Waters, shared the same fate; and soon the next one, occupied by C. Coe, was also in flames. The remaining buildings, occupied by J. Meladam and Phillips, were also destroyed.

Dr. Bissell stated to our reporter that there were over

Dr. Bissell stated to our reporter that there were over one hundred patients in the marine hospital who most be thrown out into the open air, exposed to the damp atmosphere, and council but result in causing the death of a large number.

About ten o'clock a steam tug arrived with two hundred marines, accompanied by Surveyor Hart and Capt. John W. Bennett. The marines were immediately stationed over the public stores, and ordered not to molest the crowd or mob unless an attempt was made to fire the public store houses. It was stated that there were fifty police sent down, but up to one o'clock none of them had made their appearance.

MORE ABOUT THE GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE

A gentleman of this city has put us in possession of a letter dated at Fort Laramie on the 18th August, giving some arbitional and more reliable particulars in regard to recent discoveries of gold on the South Platte river. We attach more importance to the statements of this because the gentleman who received it here vouches for the entire truthfulness of the writer. We give the plth of this letter. of this letter.

At the time of writing he had just returned from Cher

At the time of writing he had just returned from Cherry Creek. The Cherokee company had returned home before the writer arrived there, having proops of Cherry Creek, Ralston's Fork, and Long's Creek, without having found much gold. Thinking it would not pay, they became discouraged and went home. Captain Russell, of Lampkin county, Georgia, who was with them, remained to prospec still further, and after their departure was very successful. The writer saw where they had be a digging, and, from the amount of work done at erch place, and the amount of gold obtained, he thinks the prospect a very good one. The product is said to be very irregular. The first diggings are about four miles up the Platte river, and about half a mile from the river towards Cherry Creek. Here two or three men would work Platte river, and about half a mile from the river towards Cherry Creek. Here two or three men would work
with a rocker, while the others were on the look-out for
better diggings, and they made from seven to ten
dollars per man each day. After working here a few
days, getting all the gold they could, they moved
out about three miles, and rather up the river in
a ravine; here they worked in the same way, making
from eight to ten dollars per day, till the diggings failed.
Then they moved again to the river, about six miles
from the first work, and the proceeds were about as good.
Mr. Russell says be has gotten as much as three dwt per
pan, and the three men with the rocker have obtained
from one day's washing of one hundred buckets of earth,
which they had to pack fifty yards, 49 dwts, and 2 grs.
As the result of all their work and prop ting they obtained something this side of five hundred dwts, of gold,
or about twenty-five ozs.

The writer examined the country for several min-round and up the river, and expresses the opinion that five and six dollars per day can be obtained by several hundred men, without any further discoveries. As Mr. Russell's company was weak, he would not attempt to winter there, and they were deterred from looking out for something better, and this winter will return to the set-tlements. The writer sends in ten dwts. of the gold obor about twenty-five ozs.

The writer examined the country for several miles

The whole country was covered with elk, antelope, and deer, and herds of sheep were to be found all through the mountains. These are the essential statements contained

A DUEL BETWEEN A NEW YORKER AND A FRENCH OFFICER.

The news has just reached here that Mr. Charles Astor The news has just reached here that Mr. Charles Astor-Pristed, of New York, has fought a duel with the Mar-quis Galifet, a lieutenant in the French army. It ap-pears that Mr. Bristed had written an article for a New York journal, which reflected rather severely on the regiment implicated in the Péne duels, and in which cer-tain persons, if I mistake not, are called by name. This article was, by a French gentleman high in place, forwarded to Paris, and the consequence was that the Marquis de Gal-ifet, having assertained that Mr. Bristed was the author of the article, repaired to Baden Baden, Mr. Bristed's usual summer residence, and there demanded satisfaction for the insuit. The demand being made on a Sunday of the article, repaired to Baden Baden, are Discon-usual summer residence, and there demanded satisfaction for the insult. The demand being made on a Sunda-was declined, (Sunday being a day of rest,) but willingness expressed to "come up to time" of Monday following. It was agreed by the respective friends that the duel should be fought at Strasburg, with new pistols, which had not been used by either party and that they should fight fifty feet barrière—that is, at at each other as they pleased. They met according to these terms, and exchanged shots, neither of them wounding his antagonist. Mr. Bristed then withdrew, and apologized for the offensive articles, and the princi-pals and seconds shook hands, declaring the matter hon-orably and satisfactorily adjusted on both sides.

# INJURIES FROM A BENGAL TIGER

[From the London Laucet.]

It is a very novel circumstance to encounter a live figer in the streets of London, but owing to the unfastening of the door of a cage in which was centined a fine specimen of the Bengal tiger, the animal jumped into the thoroughfare, near the docks from which it had just been brought. It encountered a little boy, said to be about ten years old, took him up by the arm in his jaws as a cat would a mouse, carried him a short distance, and then let him go, on being struck with a crowbar. The boy was not touched by this instrument, as we supposed. He was taken to the London Hospital immediately afterwards, (October 26ih.) when it was found that the injuries were not of grave moment. The teeth of the tiger had penetrated the fleshy part of his left arm in three or four places, and there were a few scratches about the head—nothing more—from which, of course, the most favorable recovery could be auticipated. There is no doubt the tiger did not altogether feel at home almosts thave felt somewhat cowed; the jump upon the boy must have been of the most feeble character, without the "tremendous velocity" for which this animal is so celebrated in India, and of which Pilny speaks in his Natural History. The tiger is active, powerful, and ferocious, and is more dreaded than the lion, because it is more insidious in its attacks, and provins about by day as well as night. The spring of a tiger on an dephant in tiger hunting in India, is a circumstance which causes considerable alarm to those in the immediate proximity. Occasionally they have been injured, and Boulderson mentions that the scratch of a tiger is sometimes venomous, as that of a cat is said to be; but those persons who have been wounded by the teeth or claws, if not killed, generally recover easy enough.

### MUSQUITOES ON THE PLAINS.

stands near the entrance at the Quarantine gate. All the other buildings are raised to the ground, and the only private residences left standing are Mr. Locke's, Dr. Waser's, and the gardener's. Dr. Thompson's residence presents really a melancholy sight. Of this once beautiful house nothing now remains but the shattered walls, house nothing now remains but the shattered walls. About the gardens are strewn books, pamphlets, medical works, classical authors and private memoranda, tossed by the giddy winds about."

The excitement became very intense on Thurslay morning in the neighborhood of the Quarantine grounds and about five hundred of the mob held a meeting and passed resolutions of congratulation, and agreeing that they would have a celebration in honor of their success.

The Herald thus describes the destruction of the remaining buildings:

The remaining buildings in the quarantine ground were totally destroyed by the mob last evening. After the public meeting adjourned the crowd congregated in and about flurns's hotel. In a short time the occupants of the small row of two story brick buildings, occupied by the boatmen, and belonging to the quarantine, were